

DOBOS, Alajos; SZOLNOKY, Csaba

Hydraulic examination of suction shafts. Hidrológiai közlöny
40 no.3:185-198 Jé '60.

1. Építőipari és Közlekedési Műszaki Egyetem, Budapest.

BOZOKY-SZESZICH, Karoly; KLIMES-SZMIK, Ander, dr.; SZOLNOKY, Csaba

Laboratory testing of the permeability of frozen soils. Hidrológiai közlöny 43 no.6:509-518 D '63.

1. Építőipari és Közlekedési Műszaki Egyetem I.sz.Vizépítészeti Tanszéke, Budapest (for Bozoky-Szeszich and Szolnoky). 2. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Talajtani és Agrokémiai Kutató Intézete, Budapest (for Klimes-Szmik).

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001754520018-8

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L 43022-66 EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) BC
 ACC NRI: AP6031812 SOURCE CODE: HU/0012/65/013/007/0220/0225
 AUTHOR: Szolodovnyikov, V. V.--Solodovnikov, V. V.; Lenszkij, V. L.--Lenskiy, V. L.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Synthesis of minimally complicated control systems This paper was presented at the 4th National Conference on Automation held in Budapest on 3 May 1965
 SOURCE: Meres es automatika, v. 13, no. 7, 1965, 220-225
 TOPIC TAGS: automation, game theory, automatic control system
 ABSTRACT: This article is the Hungarian translation of the authors' lecture delivered in Russian at the 6 May 1965 meeting of the Fourth National Conference on Automation in Budapest. FISCHER, Pal, staff scientist at the Research Institute for Automation at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Automatizalasi Kutato Intezet) translated the text and wrote the appendix (pp 224-5). The following subjects were discussed: the principle of minimal complication and the game theory, the principle of minimal complication and the accuracy of the variation problem in control theory, applications of the minimal complication theory in various control systems, effect of complication minimization on the structure of control systems. The appendix discusses some of the basic theories utilized in the text of the lecture. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 29 formulas. [JPRS: 32,496]
 SUB CODE: 13, 12 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 008
 Card 1/1 MLP UDC: 621.50

SZOLTSEK, R.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ENERGETIKA. Vol. 12, No. 10, October 1958

SWENK, J: SZOLTSEK, R. Economic conditions for parallel operation of two tertiary-wound transformers. P. 293.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMEA) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

SZOMANSKA, M.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: GOSFODARKA WODNA. Vol. 18, no. 8, Aug. 1958.

SZOMANSKA, M. Rdorganization of research on peat in Poland. p. 379.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 4.

April 1959, Unclass

SZOMANSKI, J.,mgr.

Organization of the standardization activities in the USSR.
Normalizacja P 28 no.11:519-524 N '60.

SZOMANSKI, Jacek, mgr.

Review of the legislation on standardization; the statute of
November 27, 1961 on standardization. Normalizacja P 30 no.1:1-5 '62.

SZOMANSKI, Jacek, mgr

New legislation on standardization. Przegl techn no.5:3,5 31 Ja
'62.

1. Polski Komitet Normalizacji, Warszawa.

SZOMBATFALVY, A.

Determination of initial temperature of martensitic transformation. Acta techn Hung 48 no. 1/2:143-161 '64.

1. Institut de Recherches de la Siderurgie, Budapest.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																									
<p>621.951 3.002 2 631 780 6</p> <p>30. The theoretical computation of the heating-time of twist drills, by A. Szogúfalvi. "Gép" — Machinery Vol. 11, No. 7, p. 7, July, 1950).</p> <p>Twist drills are generally hardened in salt baths, larger dimensioned work pieces are preheated at 800 to 850 C°. In practice it is essential that the "heating time", or, in other words, the period of time which will suffice to decompose the carbides in the elementary bodies of the drills dipped into the salt solution at a prescribed hardening temperature so as to form an austenitic structure, be easily computable. Another important point to be elucidated is the changes occurring in the heating time when the preheated workpiece is placed into the salt bath. The author has established simple formulae for both cases and tested proved their suitability for computing the heating time of 3 to 32 mm diam. twist drills.</p>																																																			
<p>ASME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>EXCISE NO. 117</p>																																																			

SZOMBATFALVY AND OTHERS

"Treatment for prolonging the life of cutting tools by nitrating" p. 317, (GEP,
Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of ^{East}European Accessions L.C., Vol 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

SZOMBATFALVY, A.

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Procedure in spreading metal. I. (To be contd.) p. 195.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions. (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

SZOMBATFAIVY, A.

SZOMBATFAIVY, A. The process of metal spraying. II. p. 236.

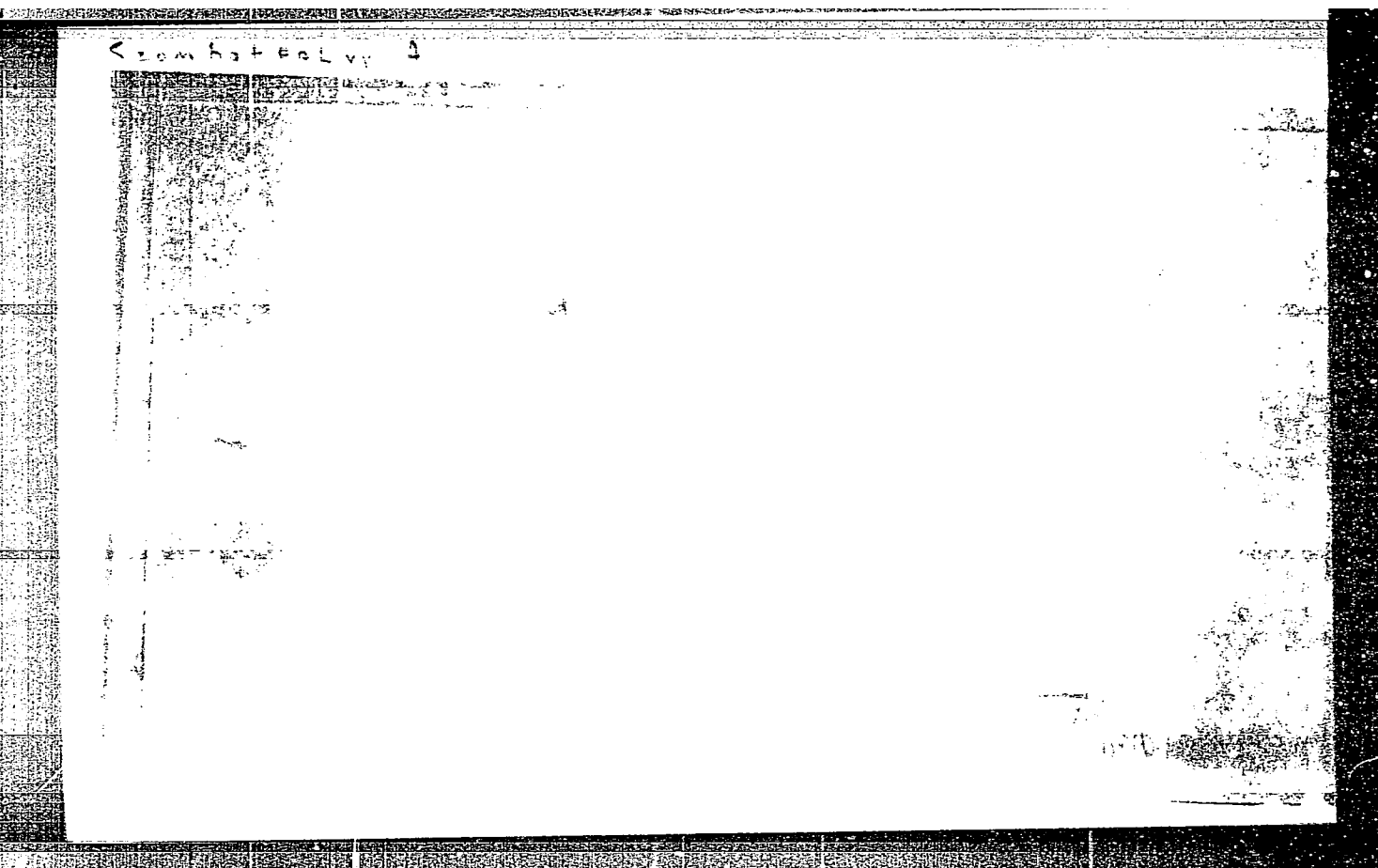
Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1956

GEP.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956



SZOMBATFALVY, A.

Magnetic testing of roaster ores. p. 522.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 14, no. 11, Nov. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAT), LC, Vol. ~~85, no. 1, Jan. 1960~~
Uncl. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

SZOMBATFALVY, A.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: KCHASZATI LAPOK Vol. 17, no. 1, 1959

SZOMBATFALVY, A. Edzes, beedzes, atedzes. p. 36.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

H/014/60/000/003/001/002
E190/E435

AUTHOR: Szombatfalvy, Árpád

TITLE: The Determination of the Curie-Point in Iron-Nickel
Alloys

PERIODICAL: Kohászati lapok, 1960⁹³ No.3, pp.124-129

TEXT: The paper is one of a series published on the
10th Anniversary of the Vasipari Kutató Intézet (Research
Institute for the Iron Industry).

Dumet-metal, an iron-nickel alloy of approximately 42% Ni content,
exhibits a thermal expansion coefficient similar to that of glass
used for manufacturing electronic valves, light-bulbs etc, but its
thermal expansion abruptly changes above a certain temperature.
This critical temperature coincides with the ferro-magnetic Curie-
point, which in turn is determined by the Ni-content and also the
concentration of other elements. In order to investigate their
effect, test pieces taken from 33 charges were heated in a small
furnace. A coil was placed round the test piece and alternating
current was passed through the coil. A second coil surrounded
the first one and the voltage induced in it was directly
proportional to the cross section and magnetic permeability of the
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The Determination of the Curie- ... E190/E435

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specimen, the frequency, the magnetic field strength and the number of turns on the coil. Since all factors, except the permeability, were kept constant, a recording of induced voltage and of temperature gave the Curie-point (T_c). Unfortunately, experimental conditions tend to obscure the exact position of the transition point and the method suggested by R.Kohlhass and H.Lange (Ref.4: Arch. Eisenhüttenwesen, 1957, 10) has been used to arrive at a definite point (Fig.6: The determination of the Curie-point from the experimental records; temperature (Hőmérséklet) °C vs time, minutes (Idő, perc)). The composition of specimens was within the following limits:

C = 0.03 - 0.18%
Si = 0.01 - 0.67%
Mn = 0.14 - 1.30%
S = 0.006 - 0.022%

P = 0.001 - 0.014%
Cu = 0.0 - 0.35%
Ni = 39.9 - 46.00%

No direct relationship between Ni content and Curie-temperature could be detected first but it was then found that Mn and Si lowered T_c if present in larger quantities and that, if the

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The Determination of the Curie- ...

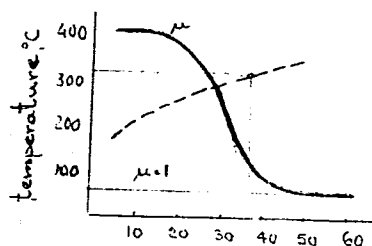
alloys are separated into two groups, an approximately linear relationship emerges: in alloys with 0.14 to 0.44% Mn and 0.01 to 0.07% Si content, T_c rose from 352°C at 40% Ni to 415°C at 44.5% Ni content. In alloys with 0.61 to 1.3% Mn and 0.01 to 0.15% Si, T_c varied from 350°C at 41% Ni to 410°C at 46% Ni. Since a few charges would still not fit into this relationship, charges with 43.3 to 44.2% Ni and 0.01 to 0.14% Si were selected with Mn content varying from 0.1 to 1.3%; in these, 0.1% Mn raised T_c by approx 3.7°C. In alloys with 43.1 to 43.9% Ni and 0.14 to 0.98% Mn the Si content had a marked effect: $T_c = 415^\circ\text{C}$ at 0.01% Si, 380°C at 0.1% Si and 345°C at 0.6% Si. With these numerical values available, the Curie-temperature was corrected for all alloys in which Mn was higher than 0.9%, and Si higher than 0.07%. Thus, in an alloy of 0.12% Si and 1.1% Mn content, T_c was found by experiment as 370°C. The 0.12 to 0.07 = 0.05% Si excess accounts for an increase of 6°C and the 1.1 to 0.9 = 0.2% Mn excess for an increase of another 6°C, hence the corrected $T_c = 370 + 6 + 6 = 382^\circ\text{C}$. The corrected temperatures give a linear relationship with Ni content (in alloys with 0.61 to

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The Determination of the Curie- ... H/014/60/000/003/001/002
E190/E435

0.91% Mn and 0.01 to 0.07% Si and 40 to 46% Ni): one percent increase in Ni-content raises the Curie-point by 15.5°C . No marked effect of C, S, P and Cu content could be detected in the alloys investigated. The results are considered accurate enough for industrial implementation in selecting suitable charges for dumet-metal manufacture. There are 11 figures, 4 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Fig 6



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18.8100 1418 1454 1138

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D021/D105

AUTHOR: Szombatfalvy, Árpád
TITLE: Magnetic testing methods in heat treatment
PERIODICAL: Gép, no. 7, 1961, 255-259

TEXT: The article reviews the most important magnetic testing methods, employed for studying the transformations of internal steel structure and for determining the structural constituents formed by the heat treatment, and describes several methods and instruments devised by the author for this purpose. The magnetic testing methods are based on the principle that the properties of structural constituents of ferroalloys are different and that, therefore, their quality and quantity can be determined. In the hardening process, residual induction, permeability, and saturation magnetization decrease while coercive force increases. Various testing methods and instruments, such as the Siemens-Ferrograf, the Steel Sorter, and the Ferro-test are based on these phenomena. A simple instrument for checking the heat treatment of high-alloy steel has been developed by the author and his

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Magnetic testing methods in heat treatment

associates. The instrument, the circuit diagram of which is shown in Fig.6, is based on the fact that 20-50% of austenite is formed in high-speed and other high-alloy steels while subjected to the hardening process. Main part of the instrument is a Wheatstone bridge; the sample to be tested is inserted in one of its coils. The diagonal voltage of the previously balanced bridge is proportional to the permeability of the material under testing. The diagram of changes in permeability is shown in Fig. 7, while a detailed description of the method and the instrument has been given in a previous article by the same author (Ref. 1: Gép, 9, 1957, 3, p. 115). Since the quantity of retained austenite in hardened steel can be determined by the saturation magnetization, the author used a process, described by him in a previous article (Ref. 7: Kohászati Lapok 92, 1959, 10, p. 445) by which steel, after being hardened, is subjected to sub-zero treatment by quenching it in liquid nitrogen. Most of the austenite is transformed and the value of saturation magnetization increased; the percentage of this

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Magnetic testing methods in heat treatment

increase is proportional to the quantity of retained austenite. An instrument has also been developed by the author and his associates for determining the ferromagnetic alloy structure by the Curie point in a weak magnetic field. This instrument, the diagram of which is shown in Fig. 11, operates as follows: the sample, after being heated in an austenitizing furnace, is dropped into a salt furnace surrounded by an alternating magnetic field. A voltage proportional to the magnetizing force of the sample is induced in the surrounding coil, and, after being amplified, led into a recorder. When dropped into salt the sample consists of austenite and has a magnetizing force of $4\pi \cdot I = 0$ Gauss. After a period of latency, ferromagnetic phases appear and the magnetizing force increases in proportion to them until the transformation is completed. The diagram of such a transformation is shown in Fig. 13. By determining the transformation curve at different temperatures, the isothermal transformation curve of steel can be obtained. There are 13 figures, 2 tables, and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

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Magnetic testing methods in heat treatment

Fig. 6. Circuit diagram of an instrument
for checking the hardening of alloy steels

Legend: (1) Sensitivity - regulator.

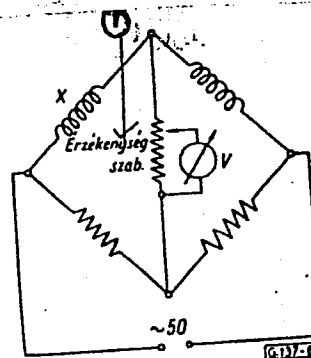


Fig. 6

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Magnetic testing methods in heat treatment

Fig. 7. Changes in permeability of high-speed steel hardened from 1,280°C and tempered several times at 560°C.

Legend: (1) Permeability changes in %. (2) Annealed. (3) Hardened. (4) Tempered once. (5) Tempered twice. (6) Tempered three times. (7) Tempered four times.

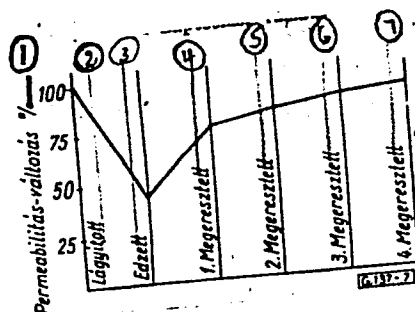


Fig. 7.

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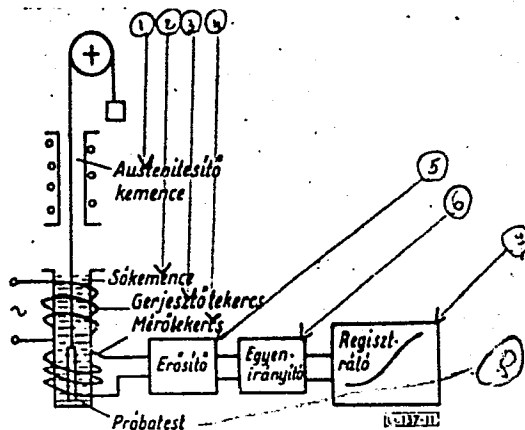
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Magnetic testing methods in heat treatment

Fig. 11. Diagram of an instrument for checking austenite transformation.

Legend: (1) Austenitizing furnace.
(2) Salt furnace. (3) Field coil.
(4) Measuring coil. (5) Amplifier.
(6) Rectifier. (7) Recorder.
(8) Sample.



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Fig. 11

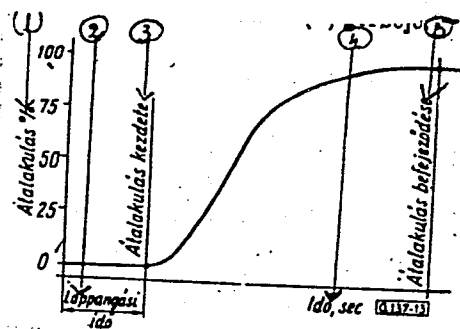
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Magnetic testing methods in heat treatment

Fig. 13. Changes in permeability of austenite during isothermal transformation

Legend: (1) Transformation in %.
(2) Period of latency. (3) Beginning of transformation. (4) Time in sec.
(5) End of transformation.



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Fig. 13.

SZOMBATFALVY, Arpad

Hardening characteristics of Hungarian standardized structural steels. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.3:98-101 Mr '62.

1. Vasipari Kutato Intezet.

SZIRAKY, Miklos; SZOMBATFALVY, Arpad, dr.

Testing eccentric presses. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.10:367-371
0 '62.

1. Vasipari Kutato Intezet.

2."Gepgyartastechnologia" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja
(for Sziraky.).

SZOMBATFALVI, Arpad, dr.

Welding and Material Testing Days in Timisoara. Koh lap
96 no.5:236-237 My '63.

SZOMBATFALVY, Arpad, dr.

Determination of hardening capacity of steel bars on the ground
of the Jominy curves. Koh lap 96 no.12:555-559 D '63.

1. Vasipari Kutato Intezet.

SZOMBATFALVY, Arpad, dr.

Endurance strength of steels. Koh lap 97 no.9:431-439 S '64.

ACC NR: AP6033962 SOURCE CODE: HU/0014/65/098/007/0312/0314

AUTHOR: Szombatfalvy, Arpad (Doctor) 33
B

ORG: Research Institute for the Iron Industry (Vasipari Kutalo Intezet)

TITLE: Materials testing with the aid of the magnetic sonde 14

SOURCE: Kohaszati lapok, v. 98, no. 7, 1965, 312-314 15

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, quality control, metal heat treatment, industrial instrument, austenite

ABSTRACT: A magnetic sonde was constructed on the basis of the characteristics of various commercial instruments, such as the Steel-Sorter and the instruments produced by Forster. The various commercial instruments were designed to perform specialized testing functions; the instrument described is a multipurpose one, simple to operate. The construction operation, performance, and applications of the instrument were described and illustrated with examples involving studies on the cold-forming of austenitic steel, on the occlusions in steel, on the quality control of heat-treatment operations, and determination of residual austenite. All shapes can be tested with the instrument. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS: 32,491]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

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SZOMBATHELYI, A.

"Electrolytic Heating." p. 572 (Gep. Vol. 5, no. 12 Dec. 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 3, no. 6
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

FRANK, Magda, dr.; SZOMBATHÉLYI, József, dr.

Isolated, closed traumatic rupture of an intact gallbladder.
Orv.hetil. 100 no.41:1490-1492 0 '59.

1. A Fovarosí Janos Korhaz (igazgato: Tako József dr.)
prosecturájának (foorvos: Kallo Antal dr.) és sebészeti
osztályának (foorvos: Gergely Rezső dr.) közleménye.
(GALLBLADDER wds. & inj.)

KELEMEN, L., prof.; HIRSCH, A., dr.; SZOMBATHELYI, L., dr.; NAGY, A., dr.

The treatment of influenza with butazolidin. Med. inter., Bucur
13 no.3:415-422 Mr '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul clinic de boli contagioase, Tg.
Mures, director: prof. L.Kelemen.
(INFLUENZA therapy) (PHENYLBUTAZONE therapy)

Distr: 4E2c/4E2b(w)

88. Pneumatic sizing of workpieces in the course of cylindrical grinding. Szombathy. Thesis for the degree of candidate of science. 1957, 104 p., 43 figs., 6 tabs. 10

The method for computing instrument graduations in conformity with work tolerances is discussed, the dimensions of the intake nozzle yielding the optimal ratio and the diameter of the discharge nozzle are calculated. The most adequate air pressure is 1.6 kg/cm². The most important of the factors influencing measurements is the affect of the cylindrical shape and the surface finish of the work. The effect of the deflection and temperature increase of the pieces and that of the coolant liquid are also dealt with. A comparison of diverse locking heads is made. Some of the errors in measurement may be avoided by the adequate choice of the adjusting stay.

SZOMBATHY, E.

Contactless dimension control of revolving workpieces in cutting works
by pneumatic methods. p. 115.

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merestechnikai es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos
Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 7, no. 4/5, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

Szombathy, E.

Gauging pieces processed on a centerless circular grinding machine. p.232

MERIES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merstechnikai es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.7, no.8/9, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

SZOMBATHY, Emil

Pneumatic dimension-controlling instruments. Musz elet 15 no.10:2
My '60. (EEAI 9:8)
(Pneumatic control)

SZOMBATHY, Emil, dr.

Method for dimensioning pneumatic measuring heads. Meres automat 9
no.11:329-332 '61.

1. Kalibergyar.

G/018/61 /000/010/001/001
D293/D302

AUTHOR: Szombathy, E., Engineer, (Budapest)
TITLE: Contactless measuring of moving works in the chip
detaching operation
PERIODICAL: Feingeraete-technik, No. 10, 1961, 461-466

TEXT: The author first describes generally the function of pneumatic length measuring appliances and then treats their application in industrial machining processes. By using characteristics and diagrams the sources of failure are discussed and conclusions are drawn to determine optimum dimensions of nozzles. Finally, an example is given to show how a centerless grinding machine tool can be operated with pneumatic measuring controls. The samples discussed are incomplete and intended to lead to further methods of contactless measuring. Various questions on controls of the above mentioned type are elaborated. Generally

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Contactless measuring ...

it can be said that these systems have many advantages as they simplify the control procedure. The system of the pneumatic high-pressure gauge "Zeiss-Pneumat" which is equipped with a single nozzle and is designed for use on machine tools, continuously in operation is shown. The system of a pneumo-electric control unit is also given. In order to improve measuring accuracy a double-nozzle system as shown in Fig. 7 was suggested. The test result of this system is shown in Fig. 10. There are 16 figures.

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SZOMBATHY, Emil, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Pneumatic measurement as a means for automation in the
machinery industry measurements. Meres automat 9 no.1:
13-16 Ja '61.

1. Kalibergyar

SZOMDATHY, Emil, dr., a mezszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Design, preparation and application of pneumatic gauging heads.
Finommechanika 1 no.8:237-240 Ag '62.

SZOMBATHY, Emil, dr.

Pneumatic measuring technology. Meres automat 10 no.4:111
'62.

SZOMBATHY, Emil, dr., kandidatus, egyetemi adjunktus

Establishment of designing data for length measuring instruments.
Meres automat 11 no.8/9:263-265 '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Muszer- es Finommechanika Tanszeke.

SZOMBATHY, Emil, dr.

A new Hungarian-made instrument for dimension control during the process of production. Gepgyartastechn 1 no.1:23-25 Ap '61.

1. Kalibergyar.

ALMASSY, György, dr.; BOROMISZA, Gyula; FERENCZY, Jeno; HAAS, Andras; JUHASZ, Endre; KEMENY, Tamas; KOVACS, Ivan; LESZTAR, Jozsef; LUKACS, Gyula, dr.; PETIK, Ferenc; SZLAVIK, Ferenc; SZOMBATHY, Emil, dr.; TARNAY, Kalman, dr.

Lectures delivered at the 3d International Measurement Conference.
Meres automat 12 no.9:270-292 '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Meres es Automatika" (for Almasy, Boromisza, Juhasz, Kemeny, Lukacs and Tarnay).

SZOMBATHY, Emil, dr., docens, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

New method for designing pneumatic measuring elements.
Finommechanika 4 no.2:33-36 F '65.

1. Budapest Technical University.

L 40193-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6030047

SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/004/0103/0110

AUTHOR: Szombathy, Emil (Doctor; University docent; Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Department for Communications Technology and Instrument Industry Technology, ²⁷
Technical University, Budapest (Muszaki Egyetem, Híradastechnikai és Muszeripari ^B
Technológia Tanszék)

TITLE: Bimetals ¹

SOURCE: Finommechanika, no. 4, 1966, 103-110

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, metallurgic industry, metal property

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the bimetals as employed in fine mechanics, electrical technology, and control technology, considering materials, design, manufacture, and applications. The radius of curvature, tensions, switching distance, effects of weight and external forces on switching accuracy, switching force, configuration, compensation, material combinations, and manufacturing aspects were discussed in special detail. Tables were provided to present the deformation behavior of bimetal strips bent in a circular shape. Orig. art. has: 14 figures, 16 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,559]

SUB CODE: 11, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 ¹

0918 0641

KARMASSIN, I.; PETER, P.; SZOMBATHY, G.

Autoimmune diseases in childhood. Acta paediat. 6 no.2:171-181
1965.

1. Kinderklinik der Medizinischen Universität Debrecen. Submitted
November 3, 1964.

HUNGARY

PETER, Ferenc, Dr. SZECSENYI-NAGY, Laszlo, Dr, SZOMBATHY, Gabor, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Pediatric Clinic (director: KULIN, Laszlo, Dr) (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika), and Peterfy Street Hospital, Laboratory (chief physician: SZECSENYI-NAGY, Laszlo, Dr) (Peterfy Utcai Korház, Laboratorium), Budapest

"Immunothyroiditis in Children"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 11, 13 Mar 66, pages 487-490

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] In the course of presentation of three patients, some problems of immunothyroiditis in children are discussed. Two of the patients were girls of prepuberal age; in one case, an extremely high antithyroid-antibody titer and histological evidence; in the other case, merely the histological findings - which showed the presence of carcinoma as well - indicated the existence of immunothyroiditis. In the third patient, an infant, the disease was diagnosed on the basis of serological evidence; the disease may have started during intrauterine life. Following the presentation of the cases, the more important aspects of diagnosis and therapy are summarized. 7 Eastern European, 36 Western references.

SZOMBATI, S.; KONTOR, E.

Surgical treatment of empyema in infants and children. Acta
paediat. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.3:389-397 '63

1. Second Department of Paediatrics (director: prof.G.Petenyi)
University Medical School, Budapest.

*

Szombierska, D.

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665.345.4 : 541.183.03

Tanilewski M., Szombierska D. Absorption of Water by Linseed Oil Films.

„Wodochłonność błon z oleju lnianego”. Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 11, 1955, pp. 625—626, 3 tabs.

The connection between absorption of water by linseed oil films and the durability of film containing linseed oil. Hydroxyl and iodine values of oils polymerised by blowing and without blowing with air are given. No negative influence of higher hydroxyl values on the absorption of water by films from these oils was found. The results lead to the conclusion that the polymerisation connected with the disappearance of double bonds occurs chiefly in the first period of polymerisation while relatively low viscosity is obtained. The absorption of water by films from mixtures of oils of different viscosity is determined, and the results compared with data calculated on the basis of absorption of water of individual components.

2

SZOMBIEWSKA, D

Distr: 4E2c(j) 15

Plasticizer for chlorinated rubber. Instytut Farb i Lakierów (by M. Taniowski, K. Bukowski, and D. Szombierska). Pol. 40,732, July 30, 1958. A plasticizer has been obtained from linseed oil, condensed to a final viscosity <10 poise, with air bubbled through. K. Bojanowska

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1

SZOMJAS, Gusztav

Correct dimensioning of the protective earthing in case of
directly earthed systems. Elektrotechnika 53 no.7:289-297
'60.

SZOMJAS, Gusztav

Influence of the transformer on the shape of voltage waves.
Elektrotechnika 53 no.8:373 '60

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
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SECTION ONE ONE ONE													SECTION ONE ONE ONE												
<p>30. Minimum current losses of grid systems, by V. Sponka. ("Elektrotehnika" Elektrotehnika, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 7-80, March, 1960.)</p> <p>The characteristic features of high voltage grid systems in relation to current losses are examined. Conditions of the minimum loss. A substituting winding diagram system as the suitable auxiliary for establishing mathematical equations. Currents are calculated by means of junction point equations based on the condition of minimum net losses for a given case. All calculations are formed separately for components at right angle, particularly for a watt component and a wattless component. A practical example is shown by establishing a method of calculation for a three phase system of 100 kV ac linked tension fed by a power station. Some general principles are established based on the result obtained from this example.</p>																									

Section 15, 2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

in testing samples of 10

33

... results of the ...
... applied, as the ratio of samples ...
... amount to be tested is ...
... and ...

... sample testing methods. The ...
... (International Standards Institute) ...
... high voltage ... prescribe the properties ...
... required as well as the number of samples to be tested; ...
... the results ... obtained determine the acceptance ...
... rejection of the whole lot. The new method proposed ...
... prevents the depreciation of the tested samples and fore-
... stalls the rejection of the whole lot if the results based ...
... on mathematical calculations are under a given limit ...
... since this system is based on the quality penalty

FORM VARIANTS INDEX

ASME STANDARD LITERATURE ASSOCIATION

SZOMJAS, G.

48. Continuous operation of high-tension phase compensating condensers -- Nagyfeszültségű pótló kondenzátor tömegének felvételéről -- G. Szomjas (Electricity -- Villamosság -- Vol. 2, 1954, No. 3, pp. 74-75, 9 figs.)

By grouping together a greater number of condenser units, a battery of condensers can be obtained in which the melting of a fuse does not cause an asymmetry in current or voltage distribution, thus the battery may remain in operation. The increase of the tension in a battery containing damaged units is dealt with also as a function of feeder voltage and the number of series and parallel-connected units for three-phase condenser batteries with solidly earthed and isolated star point. The manufacturing tolerances are investigated with the result that condensers complying with standardized capacity tolerances can cause an impermissible rise of the voltage in some part of the battery if incorrectly connected. Numerical examples are furnished for applying the above method.

ST

SZOMJAS, G.

SZOMJAS, G. - Communications from the Working Committee for Innovations and inventions of the Hungarian Society for Electrical Engineering. p. 156
Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1956
VILLAMOGSSAG (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

SZOMJAS, G.

SZOMJAS, G. H. Thirring's "Reserves of Fuel in the World"; a review of an article. p. 221.

Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1956.

VILLAMOSSAG

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

SZOMJAS, G.

Condenser for phase correction of electric welding machines; a review
of an article. p. 348.
(Elektrotechnika, Vol. 49, no. 10/12, Oct./Dec. 1956. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SENYAI, G.

Janos Endrenyi and Dezso Deveny's Erintesvedelem (Protection from Electrical contact); a book review.

P. 78 (ELEKTR. TECHNIK) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 50, No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

SZOMJAS, G.

New viewpoints on the dimensioning of the protective grounding of low-tension installations. p.97.

VILLAMOESAG. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

SZOMJAS, Gusztav, okl. gépészmérnök

Shock protection of industrial installations. Villamosság 9 no.7:
201-205 J1 '61.

1. Eromu Beruhazasi Vallalat.

SZOMJAS, Gusztav

Contact voltage of three-phase induction motors after the melting
of the fuse in one phase. Elektrotechnika 54 no.11:488-492 N '61.

SZOMJAS, Gusztav

Remark about Aba Kadar's article entitled "Dimensioning on contact voltage." Villamosság 8 no.4:114-115 Ap '60.

1. "Villamosság" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

SZOMJAS, Gusztav

Question of the triple-pole switching off of body-contact devices. Munkavedelem 7 no.4/6:13-17 '61.

SZOMJAS, Gusztav; LENGYEL, Janos; LANYI, Ferenc

Some problems relating to electricity in the sugar factory.
Cukor 16 no.9:259-261 S '63.

1. Muszaki Egyetem Elektrotechnikai Tanszek (for Szomjas).
2. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Tervezesi Igazgatosag (for Lengyel).
3. Ipari Villanyszerelesi Vallalat (for Lanyi).

~~SZOMNDI, K.~~ [Szomndi, K]

Effect of impurities in gas on gas pipeline systems and
appliances. Gaz. prom. no.8:50-54 Ag '58.
(Gas, Natural)

(MIRA 11:8)

SEBORCIANYI, J.; CSAKVARI, B.

Problem of material management in the building - and the building - material industry. p. 111.

EPITTSUGYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary. No. 4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

SZOMOR, F.

Preparations of collective farms in Ponyhad District for spring work. p. 2. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 5, Mar. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SEGNOR, F.

SEGNOR, F. We must have enough hay during the winter. p. 15.

Vol. 11, No. 11, June 1956

HUNGARIAN HUNGARIZASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MATYUS, Endre, dr.; KISS, Geza, dr.; SZOMOR, Laszlo, dr.

Repeated surgery of bilateral hydronephrosis and hydroureter.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.38:1803-1805 19 S '65.

1. Miskolci Varosi Tanacs V.B. Megyei-Varosi Korhaz, Szent-
pateri kapu, Urologiai Osztaly (foorvos: Matyus, Endre, dr.).

SZONDI, E.

"We Have Improved Our Work With the Aid of Criticism", P. 8, (REPULES,
Vol. 6, No. 10, May 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SZONDI, E.

"The Spin. (To Be Contd.)", P. 9, (REPULES, Vol. 6, No. 10, May 1953,
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SZONDI, E.

"Some Words About Meteorological Study Circles", P. 10, (REPULES,
Vol. 6, No. 10, May 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SZONDI, E.

"Model Gliders of Repules", P. 15, (REPULES, Vol. 6, No. 10, May 1953,
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

39606

S/194/62/000/004/019/105
D222/D309

42510

AUTHOR: Szondi, József

TITLE: Wide-band phase inverter and push-pull continuous divider (patent)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-2-23p (Veng. pat., kl. 21e, 1-13, no. 147368, 15.08.60)

TEXT: In wide-band push-pull amplifiers it is difficult to solve the problem of phase shifting and continuous regulation of amplification, especially with direct coupling; this is usually accomplished with two stages. The proposed circuit unites all elements which in previous solutions were used separately. The gain control is achieved by two identical and mechanically coupled potentiometers, connected in series with the two anodes. The useful signal is taken from the potentiometers. The point where the potentiometers are connected is the 'zero' point. The potentiometers are between equipotential points with respect to d.c. voltages, and

Card 1/2

Wide-band phase ...

S/194/62/000/004/019/105
D222/D309

between symmetrical points with respect to the impedance; this improves the stability of the circuit. In the phase shifter part a negative rectifier is used to supply the anode with a.c. current, while the cathode is earthed through a resistor connected to the resistor of this rectifier. This secures an optimal wave band, the transmission of a negative step, and phase inversion. The parasitic capacitance of the cathode has a small time-constant discharge circuit due to the presence of the suitable resistance between the cathode and earth. When the product of this resistor and of the slope is equal to 4, an optimal symmetry of phase inversion is obtained. 3 figures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

Card 1/1

SZABOLCS, Istvan; SZONDY, Gyorgy; TOROK, Laszlo

Investigation of composting stable manure completed with lignite powder. Agrochem talajtan 2 no.1:97-104 Mr '62.

1. Helyiipari Kutatointezet, Budapest. 2. "Agrokemia es Talajtan" foszerkesztoje (for Szabolcs).

SZONDY, GY.; KREYBIG, L.

"Granulated Fertilizers", P. 96, (AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1954,
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SZONDY, Gyorgy

Interesting coach construction features of the new Ganz motor train. Jarmu mezo gep 6 no.10:308-313 '59.

Szondi, Gyorgy, Dr.

MAROMOROSI, Gyorgy, Dr.; SZONDI, Gyorgi, Dr.

Aminopterin therapy in psoriasis. *Borogy. vener. szemle* 11 no.5:185-190
Oct 57.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
(igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PSORIASIS, ther.

aminopterin (Hun))

(AMINOPTERIN, ther. use

psoriasis (Hun))

SZODORAY LAJOS, Dr.; SZONDY GYORGY, Dr.

The chimney sweeps carcinoma. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 12 no. 4-5:200-204
Aug-Oct 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(EAR, EXTERNAL, neoplasms

chimney sweeps carcinoma, case report (Hun))

(CARCINOMA, EPIDERMOID, case reports

chimney sweeps carcinoma of external ear (Hun))

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, case reports

same)

SZONDY GYORGY, Dr.

Pityriasis rubra pilaris (Devergie-Besnier disease). Bogyogy. vener.
szemle 12 no.4-5:208-210 Aug-Oct 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
dozlménye (Igazgató: dr. Szodoray János egyetemi tanár).
(PITYRIASIS RUBRA PILARIS, case reports (Hun))

GONGZOL, Ilona, Dr.; SZONDY, Gyorgy, Dr.

Case of staphylogenic bullous septicemia cured by streptomycin therapy.
Borgyogy, vener. szemle 12 no. 4-5:211-212 Aug-Oct 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, ther.

streptomycin, paradoxical cure in bullous dermatitis with
septicemia caused by streptomycin-resistant Micrococcus
pyogenes aureus strain (Hun))

(DERMATITIS, etiol. & pathogen.

Micrococcus pyogenes aureus streptomycin-resistant strain
causing bullous dermatitis & septicemia, paradoxical cure
by streptomycin (Hun))

(SEPTICEMIA AND BACTEREMIA, etiol. & pathogen.
same)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use

bullous dermatitis with septicemia caused by streptomycin-
resistant Micrococcus pyogenes aureus strain, paradoxical
cure (Hun))

SZONDY, Gyorgy

Werner syndrome. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 13 no.2:94-98 Apr 59.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományegyetem Bor- és Nemikortani klinikájának
közleménye Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár.

(CATARACT, case reports

Werner's synd. (Hun))

(PROGERIA, case reports
same)

SZONDY, Gyorgy, dr.

Use of viscous sponge in post-therapy of leg ulcers. *Borogyogy.*
vener.szemle 35 no.6:276-277 D '59.

1. Az ozdi Bor- es Nemibeteggonddozo Intezetének (foorvos:
Szondy Gyorgy dr.) kozlemenye.
(BANDAGES)
(PLASTICS ther.)
(ULCERS ther.)
(LEG dis.)

SZONDY, Gyorgy, dr.

What facilities are given in a shop dermatological dispensary?
Borgyogy.vener.szemle 36 no.5:219-220 S '60.

1. Az Ozdi Kohaszati Uzemek uzemorvosi rendelojenek (Fo orvos:
Dr. Moro Jozsef) Borgyogyaszati szakrendeles (Fo orvos: Dr. Shondy
Gyorgy) kozlemenye.
(DERMATOLOGY)
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

SZONDY, Gyorgy; CSOKONAY, Laszlo, dr.

Antibiogram of pyoderma in metal workers. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 37:
77-80 '61.

1. Ozdi Bor- es Nemibeteggonodozo Intezet (Foorvos: Szondy Gyorgy dr.)
Ozdi Varosi Korhaz Laboratorium (Foorvos: Csokonay Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(PYODERMA ther) (ANTIBIOTICS ther)

SZONDY, Istvan, dr; VAJDA, Laszlo, dr; GREINER, Jozsef, dr

Application of acrylic resins in prostheses in dental practice.
Fogorv. szemle 47 no.7:209-217 July 54.

1. Kozlemeny a Fogorvosi Tovabbkepzo Intezetbol (Vezeto foorvos:
Kende Janos dr.)
(ACRYLIC RESINS, (DENTAL PROSTHESIS,
dent. prosthesis) acrylic)

BORBELY, Imre; SZONDY, Istvan; WEISZBURG, Pal, dr.

Use of plastic materials in the construction industry. Magyar ipar
10 no.12:533-536 D '61.

ACC NR: AP7003591 (A) SOURCE CODE: HU/0038/66/003/012/0359/0365

AUTHOR: Hazkoto, Gizella (Chemical engineer); Szalontai, Imre (Chemical engineer); Szondy, Istvan (Building engineer)

ORG: [Hazkoto] Industrial Research Institute for Plastics (Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet); [Szalontai] BM [Ministry for Interior] National Headquarters for Fire Protection (BM Tuzrendeszet Orszagos Parancsnoksaga); [Szondy] Scientific Institute for Planning and Design (Epitestudomanyi Intezet)

TITLE: Behavior of plastics in fire

SOURCE: Muanyag es gumi, v. 3, no. 12, 1966, 359-365

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene plastic, polypropylene plastic, polyester plastic, polyvinyl chloride plastic, fire resistant material, flammability, foam plastic, glass fiber reinforced plastic, plastic tubing

ABSTRACT: The authors describe two series of tests performed in 1965.

1. Several horizontal plastic and resin tubes (polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, polypropylene) for carrying liquids, were tested for their behavior in fire, and the fire-resistance of glass-fiber-reinforced polyester and PVC polyester suction

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7003591

ducts was studied. PVC pipes were found to be least resistant to fire, while the glass-fiber-reinforced polyester showed good fire-resistant properties. 2. The flammability of sandwich structures made of several types of foam was investigated, but the results were considered inconclusive. The United Pharmaceutical and Food Plant participated in the tests. Orig. art. has: 15 figures and 2 tables. [KS]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 001/OTH REF: 002/

Cord 2/2

ZIMANYI, Istvan; PROHASZKA, Margit; SZONDY, Maria; ORMAI, Sandor

Arterial hypertension after poliomyelitis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.16:
573-577 19 Apr 59.

1. A Fovarosí Tanács VB. Heine-Medin Utokezele Kórhaza és Rende-
lointezetenek (igazgató-foorvos: Lukacs Iaszlo dr.) közleménye.
(POLIOMYELITIS. compl.
hypertension, arterial (Hun))
(HYPERTENSION, etiol. & pathogen.
polio. in etiol. of arterial hypertension (Hun))

SZONDY, T.

A simple conversion of the electron change effect integral of quantum chemistry. Acta phys Hung 12 no.1:89-91 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Forschungsgruppe fur Theoretische Physik der Ungarischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften und Organisch-Chemisches Institut der
R.Eotvos Universitat, Budapest,
(Electrons) (Quantum chemistry)